WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING. JANUARY 1, 1877.

## GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY. NVESTIGATING OUR MODEL POLICE.

he "Rev." Billy Cook Cr. ils Again for the Managing Editor of the Republican—And Has the Pleasure of 'Examining Him and Listening to Some Truths About Himself, Major Richards a ad the Gamblers-The "Rev." Billy Gets Linough of the Managing Editor in a Very Short Time-More Perjury by the Gam'alers.

The fourth day of the investigation into thein The fourth day of the investigation of many between the police and gamblers was not, y any means, the most uninteresting. It was tarked first by the appearance of another atorney for the gamblers, Mr. Charles Pelham. The pions 24r. Cook, who had been calling for he editor of THE REPUBLICAN for three days, id not call in wain Saturday, for that gentleman inswered to his name, and it is not probable hat he will be called again by Mr. Cook. Mr. A. B. Williams, who is quite notorious, nade the day remarkable by showing to the eard how pure and good he always had been-

a Christian of the Billy Cook order. gamblers. Mr. Cook placed several gamblers upon the stand, but, of course, they all swore that they knew nothing, and never heard of any gambling bouses.

Mr. Jerry Jewell, the reputed proprietor of "Sawdust Hall," was examined in reference to the conversation related by Dr. Crowe between nimself and Jewell. As was expected, Jewell denied every word that Crowe said. Either Crowe or Jewell is guilty of perjury, and it remains to be seen which of the witnesses is corrob-

erated by other testimony.

The evidence given by Charles O'Neill is interesting, and especially so is the gentle and roundabout way that he refers to testimony given pre viously by prominent witnesses. The investigation was adjourned over, after a session of three hours, until to-morrow. Investigation.

The proceedings began shortly after three Charles Pelham presented himself before the board and stated that he had been requested by certain citizens, presumably gamblers and peook in the investigation. Mr. Cook called the names of a number of wit-

messes, but none responded until erry Jewell was reached. JERRY JEWELL, the alleged proprietor of Sawdust Hall, was sworn, and testified that he was acquainted with gamblers: knew of no arrangement between them and Major Richards.

Was acquainted with Dr. Crowe; never had any conversation with him, in which witness told him that it would be necessary to withhold \$150 from him to give to the police authorities for protection; did not know any one who had had such conversation.

conversation.

On cross-examination witness declined, on what he termed constitutional grounds, to state his occupation; declined to say whether an answer would criminate or disgrace himself; did not know of any gambling-houses in the city; could not say whether there had been any; declined at first to answer whether he ever had had business relations with Dr. Crowe; afterwards answered that he had, but declined to state what they were; the not know of a man named Hoswell; had seen hat he had, but declined to state what they were; lid not know of a man named Boswell; had seen

A. M. SOTELDO, JR., and had the satisfaction of hearing that gentleman respond.

Mr. Cook, squaring himself in his seat for a
struggie, began his examination by asking:
"What is your business, Mr. Soteldo?"

Mr. Soteldo. "I am managing editor of the
NATIONAL HEFFERICAN."
"How long have you been in that position?"
"Since those articles were commenced."
"Who is the author of the articles in question?"
"With respect to the expoure of the gamblers?
They were written under my direction."
"Have you any personal knowledge of the truth
of any of the statements contained in those articles as to Major Richards and the members of the
detective corps?"

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effective corps;"
"I have such knowledge as to justify me in

"Have you any personal knowledge?"
"No, sir."
"Have those articles, then, been based upon derived information?"
"Well, some of the information was derived.
The articles were written by reporters, and they

dge."
"Can you furnish the name of any person in "Can you turnish the name of any person in your employment, or out of your employment who stated to you in writing, or otherwise, that Major kichards had obtained money from gam-blers with a view to withholding the enforcement of the law?"

"NO SUCH CHARGES

have been made in my paper."

"Have you ever received any information to
that effect from your employees?"

"Indirectly. I understood that money was paid
by the gamblers to the police every month?"

"State which member of the force was said to
have received money which passed into the hands
of Major Richards."

"Petective Miller."

"From whom did you obtain that information?"

"I decline to answer; it was communicated to
me in confidence."

"Were they employees of the paper or not who
communicated that information?"

"I do not think so."

"I do not think so."
"Who is the writer of the editorials in reference "Two or three persons. I am responsible for em."
"Have you any knowledge as to Major Rich-

ards of his being connected, in any form at all, with the gamblers, if it is so intimated in your paper?"
"The editorials are based upon such reports as "The editorials are based upon such reports as come to me from the reporters."

"You have no parsonal knowledge?"

"No, sir: I never knew or saw Major Richards until I came here. But the information that I have received is of a character that if the same was to be submitted to me as a juryman I would unhesitatingly find him guilty."

"Will you be kind enough to tell how much you have heard against Major Richards, and what tended to produce the settled conviction in your wind of his smilt."

mind of his guilt."
"That is a hypothetical question."

"Not very."
"It is not evidence."
"Will you be kind enough to designate?"
"Well, on the evening of the day the first article appeared I heard that the houses in question were all open. They charged me with having instituted these articles in order to levy blackmail, and also charged that I had conducted a smilar paper in New York

FOR BLACKMALLING TURPOSES."
"One moment, you don't mean to say you con-

Fig. BLACKNAILING PURPOSES."

"One moment: you don't mean to say you conducted a blackmailing-paper in New York."

"Not much: I was so charged. It was an infamous iniseheed, and I am only waiting for the charges to be made by some responsible person, inorder tog seek legal redress. The articles here on this subject of gambling have been kept up ever since, and will be so long as gambling cists. The next moraing the fact of the gambling houses being still open was noticed in The REPUBLICAN. Mr. Godwin told me that afternoon that an order had been issued by the Chief of Police that all gambling-houses must be closed. As a newspaper had closed these houses, and not the police, whose duty it was to do so, I believed from that time that there must be collusion between the police and the gamblers."

"Are those the only facts you have?"

"That and others. The fact that Major Richards relies upon the gamblers for his defense looks as though he was guilty."

"Upon what gamblers has be relied for defense?"

"Every gambler who has appeared here for "Every gambler who has appeared here, for whom you act as attorney."

"Why do you say that?"

"It has so appeared from the proceedings

"How so?"
"And from the fact that you act as his counsel."
"Who told you that I am his counsel?" (asked Mr. Cook, starting from his seat.)
"My observation and bellet."
"Do you not know that I appear her, not as the counsel for Major Richards, but as he attorney for the Commissioners of Police."
"I understand that you so represed ourself."
"Do you not know that I appear a meattorney got the board?"

the board "
"I do not. It has not so panned ..."
"I do not. It has not so panned ..."
"Do you not know the fa t that I upper at the equest of the Board of Commissioners." request of the Board of Commissioners?"

"That may be. But your extainly do not attend to the interests of the people."

"Do you not know that if there be any truth in the charges in your paper the only persons who bould directly testify to it would be the gambiers." "I think that you would be the last person to oring that fact out."
"Do you know that it is alleged in your paper that Major Richards has received money from

"No, sir. I think that HIS GUILTY ENOWIND IN nvestigation."
"Now, if the gamblers have been engaged in iving money to Major Richards, whom would you, as an intelligent man, call to ascertain that

you, as an intelligent man, call to ascertain that fact?"

"I would be a fool to call upon anybody."

"Then you conceive it would be impossible o prove it?"

"Impossible."

"Are the articles in The Republican made by of such truck, conjectures and stuff as you have just now been testifying to?"

"They are made up, as I have said, based pron reliable information."

"Without pegard tof their truth or falsity?"

"No, sir. Every word is true, especially with regard to yourself."

"What evidence have you of it?"

"My won observation and bolief."

"Then that is the most sneaking, contemptible reason I have ever heard."

"That is not the first lie you have told."

Mr. Cook. Then let me tell you that I am now looking upon a most mean, cowardly, malignant libeller."

Mr. Soteldo. "That makes no differences com-

libeller."
Mr. Soteldo. "That makes no difference coming from you, a recognised attorney for the gamblers."
The board here called Mr. Cook to order and reproved him for the language used. Mr. Cook ac-knowledged his discourtesy and apologized. Mr. Sytelde, calmly addressing Mr. Cook. "Oh,

no, sir; don't apologize. An apology coming from one like you is the worst thing any one could re-ceive. I would rather have the matter remain where it is. It is the best defense of my course." Judge Berret. "I hope this examination will proceed."

proceed."
Mr. Cook, having concluded scratching his old brown wig, resumed: "Then I understand you know no fact yourself?" "No, sir."
"All your statements are based upon information obtained from others?"
"All reliable persons." "Can you name any of the outside persons who gave you your information affecting Major Rich-

"I can, but I decline to do so."
"Has not much of your information been re-elved from anonymous sources?"
"Yes, sir; but in every instance substantiated "Can you name any employee of the paper who has made any reports affecting Major Richards?"
"I stated to you before that there is nothing by which I can establish the fact directly."

FULLY CONVINCED OF HIS GUILT?"

"Yes, sir: am."
"Can you name any employees who have furnished you name any employees who have furnished you any report as to Major Richards?"
"I have not consulted them for permission to use their names. I am personally responsible."
"The one named is all you can furnish?"
"I have done so with his consent."
"Will you consult those persons:"
"That depends upon whether I so determine after due deliberation."
"What question was it a little while ago that you declined to answer?"
"I forget. You asked it, and ought best to

"I forget. You asked it, and ought best to "Itorget. I ou newed it, had bught best to know."

"I ask you now whether you have any facts communicated to you by any employee of the National Expublican affecting Major Richards?"

"I decline to answer. It is hearsay evidence."

"That is a good ground. Have you any matter that you withhold from the Commissioners on the ground that you received it as managing editor of that paper?"

"Whatever information I received has been furnished by the gentlemen who represent Ten Refunctions and others, whose names I decline to turnish." "Is there any knowledge that you have that

"Is there any knowledge that you have that you have failed to give?"
"I have pinsed the entire case in the hands of the people's counsel, Mr. Grow."
"Do you decline to furnish the names because you have not consulted them."
"I have not consulted with Mr. Harrington, late Assistant District Attorney. I understand be knows something of it, but that after he left town

MR. A. R. WILLIAMS cted as the mediator, between the gamblers and the police."

[Mr. Williams, who was sitting near where Mr. Stelde stood, said violently, "You are a d-d liar." A commotion among the gambiers present.]

"Who told you that Mr. A. B. Williams was "Who told you that money was paid by "Who told you that Mr. A. B. Williams was the medium through which money was paid by the gamblers to Major Richards?"
"I decline to answer. It would be a breach of confidence on my part. I am responsible for the statement."

Mr. Williams, who was sitting near Mr. Soteldo, said, softo roce, "By God, you will be."

Mr. Soteldo. "Oh, yes, I am perfectly responsible."

MR. PELHAM REPRESENTS MR. WILLIAMS. MR. PELHAM REPRESENTS MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Pelham. "I represent the class of men to which Mr. Williams belongs, and I submit that these proceedings should not be the occasion of attack or insinuations against irrelevant parties."

Mr. Soteldo. "Is not Mr. Williams now under indictment for crime by the grand jury of this District"

Mr. Cook. "Mr. Williams may be under indictment, but many a man has been under indictment and proven innocent, and some got off who probably deserved conviction. I submit that references to indictments are eminently improper. When Mr. Williams comes before the Uniminal Court, I shall be prepared to prove his innocence."

Mr. Pelham. "Have you any knowledge as to If. Williams:
"Only what I beard."
"From whom did you hear it:"
"I decline to answer."
"On the ground that it would disgrace you?"
"Disgrace me? No, sir. You can ask me any.

"Disgrace me: No. 81. Tou can ask me anything respecting my private and personal affairs that you like. I will answer cheerfully. I am not one of that kind of witnesses who fear to reveal themselves."

"Do you know anything about the circumstances?"

"Nothing at all. I never saw Mr. Williams in white next the sake instruct." "Nothing at all. I never saw air. Williams in my life, until he spoke just now."

"Are you not aware that a man is considered innocent until he is proven guilty:"

"Yes, sir; I believe that is so."

This concluded the examination of Mr. Soteldo.

MR. H. P. GOODWIN. of The Republican, was next called by Mr. Cook, and testified that he had furnished many of the articles in reference to gambling. Had no personal knowledge of any facts affecting Major personal knowledge of any facts affecting Nuajor Richards. Had received information that affected him, but declined to name the parties from whom the information was derived. The information upon which articles were based would be brought out in the testimony as the investigation proceeded. Considered that it would be a breach of

BENJAMIN P. BEVERIDGE, the keeper of a colored faro bank in the rear of the Washington House, was the next witness, and testified that he was acquainted with gam-blers; knew of no arrangement between the po-lice and the gamblers.

CHARLES O'NEILL was the next witness; was acquainted with quite a number of the gambling fraternity; knew nothing of his own knowledge of money paid to the police; it seemed to be pretty well understood among the frequenters of gambling houses that the police were paid.

On cross-examination Mr. Grow asked witness in what house he had ever seen Mr. Miller. The answer was "When he was on the stand the other day he testified that he had not been in a gambling house for five years; I would not like to say that I saw him in a gambling house. Two weeks ago I would have sworn to it."

Never saw any money given to Miller; had been told by T. C. Spurgeon and William H. Meed that they had seen Jack Heath pay Miller \$100, and that Heath had said afterward that he had to pay that money every month. had to pay that money every month.

Mr. Grow asked the witness to locate some of

for the proprietor says he does not keep a gambng house."
"Does he from your observation?"

THE CLUB

"Does he from your observation?"
"Yes."
"Well, the next one?"
"That over the Grand Union, kept by Kelly.
How many is that?"
"That is two. Another one?"
"The Exchange, on E street."
"Gaming carried on there?"
"It looks like it."
"The next one?"
"Parker's."
"Gaming there?"
"Yes, sir, first-class." [Laughter.]
Nr. Grow. "That is the ton, is it?"
Witness. "Yes, sir; the biggest I was ever in."

Witness. "Yes, sir; the biggest I was ever in."
"The next?"
"Sawdmt Hall."
"Sawdmt Hall."
"Where is that?"
"On E street, near Thirteenth."
"The one over Usher's."
"I will stop at that. Do I understand you to say that the general understanding among the gamblers is that they have to pay the police?"
"I don't say as much as to the gamblers, but among outsiders it is the understanding."
"Have you met any of the

DETECTIVES IN ANY OF THOSE HOUSES?"

"Yes, sir: I believe I have."
"How many times in the past year?"
"I cannot say."
"Did they take a hand in with the rest?"
"Well, they had checks in their hands."
"What detectives were they?"
"McDevitt and McElfresh, Miller I should are to exclude."

have to exclude."
"Any of the others—Mr. Clarvoe?"
"Mr. Clarvoe I never saw, even in the neighborhood of one."
After further cross-examination, by which nothing new was elicited, the witness retired. BEN COOLEY testified that he was doing business in East Washington, and had gamblers' checks taken from him, but afterwards restored by order of the

was not acquainted with any of the fraternity of gamblers; had never lost anything; knew of no one who had; did not know where any of the

counsel for A. B. Williams, was sworn: Was acquainted with members of the police force.

Mr. Grow asked, "Have you acted as counsel for the recovery of money lost at any of the gambling-houses?"

"Well, I don't know whether I have or not. I have acted as counsel for men who have been robbed in the city, mostly in hotels. I have had cases where it was said they were gambling houses, but they were hotels principally.

"Not that I know of."

"Did you succeed?"

"Sometimes, and sometimes not. My cases were more against thieves than gamblers?"

"Bud you employ the services of the police force?"

"Was this money returned by the thieves themselves?"

"Sometimes."

"Was this mency returned by the thieves themselves?"
"Sometimes."
"Brought to you?"
"Yes, sir, sometimes by the attorney on the
other side."
"Have you been interested, within two or three
years past in the settlement of their cases?"
"Never in any way."
"Did you act in connection with A. B. Willams?"

"In regard to gambling cases:"

"Yes, sir."

"Never in the world. I was retained by him in a case in court, but not in such a matter."

"Mr. McDevitt has testified here that he made a raid on gambling houses, and arrested gappolers, and that some money was paid some where by which they escaped punishment. Have you been cognizant that any money has ever been paid by officials letting off gamblers:"

"No, sir. I am surprised that any such ques-ion should be asked." A. B. W. WILLIAMS

A. B. W. WILLIAMS

Mr. Grow. "We will excuse Mr. Williams."

Mr. Williams. (Taking the stand.) "But I den't want to be excused. I wish to say to the board that my knowledge extends to nothing whatever that regards Major Richards or any money having been paid for him to violate his duty. I never even heard of any such thing. So far as the statement made by Mr. Soteldo as to that matter is concerned, it is an infamous falsehood, and only conceived in the brain of a slanderer. It there is any question any member of the board wants to ask me, I am here to answer it."

Mr. Grow. "How long have you resided in Washington?"

Mashington?"
Washington?"
Witness. "I have nothing to do with you, sir; I
was addressing the board. If it is the sense of
the board that I should answer, I will do so;
otherwise I will not."
Mr. Murtagh. "We desire that you should."
"Year well, sir, since 1862."

Mr. Murtagh. "We desire that you should."
"Yery well, sir; since 1862."
"As to Mr. McDevitt's testimony—"
"Well, go ahead."
"Mr. McDevitt testified that he made a raid on the gamblers. Were you counsel for them?"
"When was it?"
"Do you remember any such raid?"
"I recollect that occurrence—certainly."
"Perhaps I did—for one or two of them."
"Perhaps I did—for one or two of them."
"Did you have anything to do with adjusting those difficulties?"
"I don't know what I did, sir. I think I know

"I don't know what I did, sir. I think I know what you are after. There was a raid here some three or four years ago. A large number of house were raided—what were alleged to be gambling houses. Mr. Letruit was indicted and tried. He was convicted by the jury, and sentenced to one year by the court. The President (Grant) pardoned him, contrary to the reports and recommendations of the United States attorney. That was the end of one case. The balance of the cases lay on the calendar, because the pardon was very prompt. The man never went to the penitentisary. What has become of him I don't know. I don't suppose they lay on the calendar a very long time. The court records will show."

Mr. Grow. "I am glad to have called this out. Major Richards will thank me for it."

Witness. "I presume so. The responsibility of that lies upon the President of the United States." "I don't know what I did, sir. I think I know

Mr. Pelham. "When did that occur?" Witness. "I don't know precisely." MR. GODWID WAS RECALLED, and described the location of the "The Club" and "Sawdust Hall."

CAPTAIN BROCK
was recalled and testified to having frequently
received instructions from Major Richards to
close the gambling hells, which he had imparted
to the men; had had reason to suspect houses in
Rum Row, but the trouble was to effect an entrance; had never failed to attend to any complaint which came in proper form. It was necessary to have a warrant before a house could be
entered by force. entered by force,
After Capt. Brock's examination the board ad-courned until 3 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) after-

Competition the Life of Trade. RISING TELEGRAPH COMPANY-PLOURISHING CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC—I REDUCTION OF BATES. NEW YORK, Dec. 3:.-The following is furnished

for publication:

Office of the Atlantic and Pacific
Telegraph Company, 145 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 30, 1876.

To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sir: I beg to submit the following: During the year 1876 the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co-pany has constructed about one thousand miles of sole lines and three thousand miles of wire line It has also obtained, through purchase or lease over six hundred miles of line and made contract

over six hundred miles of line and made contracts of connection covering more than five thousand miles of additional line, thereby extending its system from about fitteen thousand miles of pole line and thirty thousand miles of wire line at the close of line; year approximately eighteen thousand miles of pole line and forty thousand miles of wire line at the close of 1876.

The most recent important contract made is with the Pennsylvynia Railroad Company, enabling the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company to exchange business with all Pennsylvania railroad stations. With all these extensions, most of which have been but recently completed, and with the greatly improved condition of its facilities, the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company is prepared to undertake a much larger service than has hitherto been possible.

In recognition of the large patronage that has been accorded us, and for the purpose offully occupying our facilities, the following additional reduction of rates between New York and the principal cities named below will take effect on and after FJanuary 1, 1877, a proportionate reduction being made interchangeable between all the points indicated and between Boston and Portland and the Western cities: New York to Chicago, 50 cents; New York to Cliveland. ities: New York to Chicago, 50 cents; New York to Cleveland, 60 cents; New York to Coleveland, 60 cents; New York to Coleveland, 60 cents; New York to Coleveland, 70 cents; New York to Deroit, 50 cents; New York to Indianapolis, 50 cents; New York to Louisville, 60 cents; New York to Rilwauctee, 75 cents; New York to Milwauctee, 75 cents; New York to Toledo, 10 cents; New York to Wheeling, 50 cents

heeling, 50 cents.
Respectfully yours, THOS. T. ECKERT,
President Another Mexican Indignity MERICAN CITIZENS HAVE NO RIGHTS THA MENICO CANNOT OUTRAGE.
BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Dec. 30.—The steamboat

John Scott, an American vessel, belonging to this port, arrived here this morning from Rio Grande City. As she was nearing this place the Mexican guards on the opposite bank of the river pointed their guns at the pilot and ordered the boat to land on the Mexican bank. The pilot rung his bells to stop, but landed on this side instead of the other. The John Scott had a quantity of specie on board from the up-river merchants, which, it is supposed, Revueltas proposed to seize. The Scott leaves for the up-river ports to morrow, and it is feared that another attempt will be made by Reveultas to stop free navigation on the Rio Grande.

Turkey.

O MORE FIGHTING UNTIL MARCH 1-THE CON-FEBENCE IN SESSION TO-DAY-RAPID PROGRESS TOWARDS PEACE. LONDON, Dec. 30.—Reuter's Telegram Company has the following dispatches:
Paris, Dec. 30.—It is officially announced here
that the armistice has been prolonged until the st of March.

a TURKISH DISPATCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 30.—At Thursday's sitting of the con'erence, which lasted four hours, it was decided that the armistice should be prolonged until the 1st of March, 1877. The next sittings of the conference will be on Saturday and Monday, and it is expected that rapid progress will be made with the deliberations. THE SULTAN PRESIDED IN PERSON AT THE COUN-

CIL OF MINISTERS—CONCILIATORY MEASURES TROFOSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—A mutually conciliatory spirit prevailed. The Ottoman delegates appeared to make such concessions as were compatible with the integrity and independence of Turkey. Consequently hopes are entertained that an understanding will be reached by which all interests will be reconciled. The full council of Ministers, held this evening, began at 7 and ended at 10 o'clock. The Sultan presided in person. This council, was followed by a council of generals, under the presidency of the commander in-chief, which opened at 10:30 o'clock and concluded at midnight. Midhat Pasha attended the latter council.

Reuter's Paris telegram says the Porte proposes that the force to be established in the Christian provinces be composed of Christians under Enropean officers. The acceptance of the offer appears probable. The only difficulty is a conditiant the officers shall be commissioned by Turkey.

LORD SALISBURY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE BUL TAX-WHO REJECTS THE PROPOSITIONS IN SELF-DEFENSE-HIS PROPLE UNANIMOUSLY OF

POSE THEM.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Constantinople, December 27, which was delayed by the interruption of the telegraph lines, says: "The Marquis of Salisbury at his audience with the Sultan yesterday announced that a complete understanding between the Powers was achieved during the preliminary conference, and this agreement resulted in the programme that had already been semi-sibury advised the Sultan toacespt the proposals. The Sultan replied that he deeply regretted that he was compelled to decline giving his adhesion thereto, as his powers were limited by the constitution. Lord Salisbury thereupon remarked in that case Turkey must not count upon money or men from England, who would leave Turkey to her fate. men from England, who would leave Turkey to her fate.

The Sultan answered: "It is useless to press me; for if I accepted the proposals it would be at the risk of my crown and life."

Lord Salisbury then asked on what ground His Majesty relied for defense in case of war?

The Sultan replied that the army and people would defend him. He could not depend on them if he opposed the unanimous wishes of his sabjects. if he opposed the unanimous wishes of his subpects.

At the conclusion of the interview Lord Salisbury informed the Sultan that he would be compelled to withdraw the British fleet in order to
dissipate the erroneous idea that the fleet supported Turkey in resisting the will of Europe.

On leaving the Sultan the Marquis telegraphed
to Admiral Drummond to withdraw his fleet immediately from Turkish waters. The Admiral
asked for authority to winter in the harbo; of
Salonica. But Lord Salisbury refused to give it.
Consequently a portion of the fleet salled for the
Piræus, and the remainder proceeded to Malta.

THE ARMISTICE. Reuter's despatch from Constantinople, dated Thursday, December 28, says: "The Turkish Representatives, at to.day's sitting of the conference, accepted the preiongation of the armistice without opposition. The conference atterwar's discussed the Perte's counter proposal for reforms applicable to all of the provinces without distinction. The Plenipotentaries did not reject these proposals. This is believed to imply willingness on the naft of the P, wers to modify their original proposition.

riginal proposition.
THE TUBES' COUNTER PROPOSITION. London, 3-m, 1.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times reports that at Thursday's sitting of the Conference the Turks declared their readiness, a enter into the discussion of the points drawn up by the Conference only on condition that they might bring forward their counter proposals, which should, equally with the proposals of the Powers, form a basis for the discussion.

PEOPLE VS. GAMBLERS. MASS MEETING AT LINCOLN HALL.

Inndreds Turned Away Unable to Gain Admittance—Addresses by Rev. Drs. Newman and Wills—Some Severe Reflections Upon Official Gamblers—Six Cures for the Vice of from Proverbs About False Witnesses-Vigilance Committee Appointed and an Anti-Gambling Association Formed. There was hardly standing room in Lincoln There was hardly standing room in Lincoln hall yesterday afternoon and hundreds were turned away from the doors unable to gain admittance. At least two thousand people assembled there on the Sabbath day to lift up their voices in aid of the great movement for the suppression of vice. The mass-meeting was called by a committee of three, appointed several

illed by a committee of three, appointed severa called by a committee of three, appointed several days ago, and the response to the call shows how deeply the good people of the city feel upon the subject of gambling.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock by Mr. Thomas P. Morgan, chairman of the commit-tee. On the platform were scated many of the pastors of the city, and with one or two excep-tions the gentlemen named below as vice presi

Dr. O. F. Presbrey nominated the following Dr. O. F. Presbrey nominated the following officers:

President, Mr. John T. Mitchell; vice presidents, Justice Wm. Strong, Wm. Stickney, Thos. Tullock, H. G. Riddle, E. M. Gallaudet, A. Le Barber, Addison M. Smith, Wm. Bird Wylle, C. B. Church, Chas. B. Pearson, A. S. Pratt, Geo. H. B. White, James E. Fitch, F. H. Smith, Judge C. D. Drake, J. B. Olcott, Edward Young, B. H. Stinemetz, W. W. Burdette, Geo. Byneal, ir., Theo. F. Gatchell, S. H. Gapin, Wm. J. Rhees, Dr. Jas. C. Weiling, Wm. E. Woodward, General S. S. Henkle; Wm. M. Sutster, Fred L. Moore, John B. Archer, C. C. Wighh, Robert R. Dodge, Wm. Ballantyne, Judge Jas. Casey, Dr. F. Howard, General T. T. Crittenden, Charles Lyman, Warren Choate; secretaries, Weston Flint, A. T. Stuart.

MR. JOHN T. MITCHELL MR. JOHN T. MITCHELL
in taking the chair said that it was an honorable
position, of which any one could be proud. It was
no less honorable to be a member of the grand
army ef Christian men and women marshaled
under the Christian ministers for the suppression
of vice He begged that one and all raiss hands
and hearts in prayer that they might have success in the grand movement.
A fervent prayer, during which every person in
the building stood up and bowed their heads, was
offered by Rev. S. Domer, of St. Paul's English
Lutheran church. utheran church.
The hymn, "All hall the power of Jesus name," as sung by the assembly, led with cornet and rgan, Rev. B. Peyton Brown read passages from the

Towards the close he said: "And some, when I read the next verse, may imagine that it was written in Washington last week."
He then lead very slowly, "A false witness shall not be unpunished; and he that speaketh lies shall not eacape."
The Hutchinson family followed and sung a hymn in magnifecent style.

SUSINESS. BUSINESS.

Mr. Charles Lyman, who was seated upon the platform, arose and said that this vast congrega-ion was the evidence of the deep hold that this movement had taken upon the people. Heoffered that following: tion was the evidence of the deep hold that this movement had taken upon the people. Hooffcred the following:

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to nominate a committee of seven who applied the property of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to endeavor by all lawful and proper means, to break up the gambling establishments in the District of Columbia, and secure the arrest, trial conviction, and punishment of the gamblers, or drive them from our midst.

major H. A. HALL
said that if any one came there expecting to hear
from him an expose of the gambling hells, that
person was entirely mistaken. If he was to select
a text, he would take the words "Lead us not into
temptation," He spoke of the great fascination
of the gambling hells, and said that to-day he
would not trust himself in a gambling saloon
within hearing of the music of the ivory chips.
What they wanted to do was to get rid of these
temptations for vice. He read the explicit laws
upon this subject in the Revised Statutes for the
District, laying stress upon the section authorizing the Major of Police to direct officers to enter,
break up and arrest, and also the one making it
a crime for any member of the police force to
neglect to make arrests when he sees the law
violated. That, he said, does not apply, he supposed, where parties are

"Gambling Oppicially."

"GAMBLING OPPICIALLY." "GAMBLING OFFICIALLY."

He did not ask for the passage of laws for the suppression of gambling, but he asked the officers of the law to enforce the existing laws. He asked why those persons who had been gambling had not been arrested. Let us make gambling unpopular. He accused no gambler. He loved them all, and he prayed God that Jesus Christ would do fer them what he had do no for him.

The chairman announced as the committee of three Mesers. Chas. Lyman, Thomas Morgan and F. H. Smith.

MR. J. C. HOUSE.

another ex-gambler, was introduced. Six years ago, he said, while in business in Cincinnati, he was enticed into a gambling saloon and finally became a proflessional gambler, and ran a faro bank. He knew the law. Gamblers need not have the laws read to them. The business men must combine in order to break up gambling. He remembered two years ago, while running a house in St. Louis, the ministers raised a similar meeting. The gamblers stood off and laughed at them until the business men were waked up. Then they were closed in ton days. In Gincinnati he ran a house with policemen in his house every night, and they sometimes brought men there to play. The laws of the city could not be enforced while the Chief of Police was removed at the request of cittenss.

They should go and demand, not ask, the execution of law and there would not be a gambling house in ten days. He was surprised when he first came here to see the persons who patronized the hells. Three years ago whon the speaker kept a faro bank in this city persons came into his place right under the very eyes of the policemen. He appealed to the business men to back the ministers if they wanted to get rid of the gamblers.

was the next five minute speaker and gave some interesting figures in regard to gambling. The safest estimate of the numer of gambling houses in Washington, he said, from all the information that could be collected, was 33. The average number of visitors each night was 50 persons to each house, making a total of 1,500. Three thousand dollars would be spent every night, \$1,003,000 a year. It is estimated that there are 500 professional gamblers in the city. There are 20,000 inhabitants including the fioating population. If we pay each of the 400 gamblers \$2,000 a year—for they would not live for less than that—\$2,000 is a low estimate—that would be \$1,000,000 that we pay annually to support these 500 gamblers.

There was a population of 40,000,000 in the country. It would foot up annually \$300,000,000 annually that it would cost the United States to support its gamblers. This amount would pay the army and navy, the judges, legislatures and every official. Build a navy, and the tears that the gambling would cause would float the ships. The Hutchinsons sang another song in the interval. CAPTAIN S. G. HESTER

was then introduced. He said that he would go directly to the point. He wanted his hearers to remember that he would be followed by the Achilles of the Washington pulpit, who can huri greater rocks than any of his brothers can possibly lift. The evils of gambling cannot be told in figures. No tongue can tell them; no pen can write them.

The cure he would speak of. The first remedy was industry: incessant, absorbing industry. was industry, incessant, absorbing industry. In-dolence was the parent of all vice.

Second. Home instruction. Teach children not to receive money without giving a suitable re-ward. Make your homes attractive. Diffuse sunshine over the family circle. Let there be loving wives.

A BRAWLING WOMAN

has made many a gambler. Far better to live in
the upper part of the house among the bats and
rats than in a large house with her.

Third, Abolish all

Third. Abolish all

There was where young men were first attracted ty gambling. Now, let the churches put their foot on it, and declare that there shall be no more raffing in the churches of Washington.

Fourth. Charity to gamblers. They are not the worst sinners in the world. Do not put a moral quarantine around all your gambling houses. Let gamblers know that they are not beyond reform. Fifth. Good reading-rooms and good libraries for our young men. They will have some stimulant. Let them have good, wholesome stimulant. If the would raise money for a library for young men they would save money by it.

Sixth. The Gospel of Jesus Christ is the sovereign, infallible remedy for all vice. Bring the young men into the Sunday schools, churches, temperace societies, and throw a moral breastwork about them that would resist every surge of vice. One of the greatest enemies of young men was in the gilded saloons. If they frequented such places the placed themselves in the tide that would carry them on to destruction.

He ended with an appeal to gamblers. He called upon them to abandon their destructive business. If they will do it, he said, he would take the responsibility of declaiming that all present that day would be gald to assist them in obtaining more honorable employment. He would go further, and say that if they abandoned their business they would be admitted on terms of equality to the best families in the city.

There was an interval, during which the Hutchinson family sung a beautiful hymn and Mr. Stuart made a few announcements in relation to the meetings and anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. RELIGIOUS PAIRS.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Newman was next introdecod Referring to Dr. Wills, he said: "I have no doubt he has a high estimate of women, and he seems to have had experience with brawling women, I presume merely as a pastor. Of one gambler has been made by a brawling women, I venture to say, more brawling women have been made by gamblers than gamblers by brawling women. He referred to the law of extremes. The wife of a gambler was usually one of those meek spirits. The truth was that a woman having the qualifies described would be very apt to have a very meek and quiet man, or if he wasn't such she would make him so.

old socrates
had one of these women, and she one day scolled
him clear out of the house, and, not satisfied with
this, she threw a pail of water on him. One of

To-day would give an opportunity for the women of the land to strike a death blow to the twindevil of gambling, intemperance, and woman can do it if she will, and when she wills she wills, don't she, Dr. Wills?

"She becomes a new man then," replied Dr. Wills. "She becomes a new man then," replied Dr. Wills.

They would not look in vain, contended Dr. Newman, if the ladies of Washington would promise by all that was good in heaven and on earth that they would never play a game of chance; if they would abolish from their/drawing-rooms cards and dice, and every form of incipient gambling. He was not prepared to say that all forms of games were evil per se.

Let the homes be right, and the Republic would be right. He despaired of all reforms which had not their origin and inspiration in Christian homes. If there was

it was in this, that our ministers give us the dog-matic dectrines of theology, and not the ethics. They wanted an aggressive pulpit, that would take hold of intemperance, licentlousness, official corruption and gambling without gloves. In the creation of this public sontiment they were bound to look to

THE SECULAR PRESS.

The religious press has not done its duty. One turns away from two thirds of the articles in the religious papers in disgust. The secular press is bound just as much to maintain the moral interests of the community as its material and political interests. They had recently had a striking instance of its power. Its power was omnipotent. If the press combines against a great man, it strikes him down into oblivion. So also may it be potent for good. We had a magnifecent illustration of this when the metropolitan press broke up the forty thieves in New York. And now, in their own city, they saw a paper take up arms against an evil. It called in a respectful manner the attention of the authorities to the existence of the vice. They saw the result. These places are closed, and the gamblers are going about the streets with no occupation.

They were there that day in obedience or in compliance with the call in the columns of this paper. He was not there to pronounce an enlosy upon the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN for what that paper did last week. The REPUBLICAN had been tardy. The other papers are tardy in taking up the work. An evening paper rebuked him in reference to church gambling. That paper failed to come out with a tremendous article upon the great evil. They therefore called upon the press to day to assist in creating this public sentiment. He called on the property holders who rented their property to gamblers. Some of them may be reputable, some may be members of the church, but whether they were or not, he called upon the officers of the law. They had a right to look to them, who were appointed to execute the laws.

From the investigation that has been in progress, it seems that the fact has been known to the District Attorney, to the Chief of Police and to the detectives, and what was the worst feature of all, was that some of the detectives have

of all, was that some of the detectives have

OAMBLED OFFICIALLY.

He had heard of official corruption, but never of
official gambling. They went to catch a thief
who broke the law, and they broke the law to
atch the thief. They would await the issue of
the investigation, but they now called upon these
officers to execute the law, not in the case of
some poor darkey, but let them look after the
upper-tendom. If they could succeed by these
means in creating public sentiment this movement would not be a mere spasm of virtue.

ment would not be a mere spasm of virtue.

The committee of seven.

The chairman announced that the committee appointed to select a committee of seven, as called for in the resolution, had selected the following: Judge Drake, Theodore F. Gatchel, A. G. Riddle, General S. S. Henkle, General E. Whittlesey, Charles Lyman, and John T. Mitchell.

The chairman said that he had not been asked to speak, but in order that the meeting might have some fruits he intended to form an

ANTI-GAMBLING ASSOCIATION.

PLEDGE: "I hereby pledge myself in the presence of God and this people that I will not gamble, or permit gambling or card playing in my house or any place under my control. So help me God,"

When the pledge had been taken the chairman said: "I announce Dr. Wills as president of that association," and the announcement was received approvingly. The "doxology" was sung, and the assembly was dismissed with a benediction from Dr. Wills.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: Is this William A. Cook, who is defending the gamblers here, the Rev. William A. Cook, who used to be a Methodist minister, and who has often preached here in Washington, and that not very long ago? Is it the same person who under that name was ordained as a clergyman in a Northern State several years ago? No, no, it cannot be, for it is impossible to believe that any one who claimed to be called of God to denounce sin and preach a holy Gospel could so prostitute himself or forget his high calling as to be engaged in upholding the worst class of sins, and that, too, while all the other servants and ministers of God are holding meetings and praying daily for the suppression of this same great evil. No, indeed; Rev. William A. Cook would not throw himself across the path of the suppression of an evil, for the downfail of which we have heard him in time past pray with great unction. Rev. William A. Cook would not stand up in opposition to the intelligent and able clergymen who are holding up your hands in this great work, for when we knew him he was standing shoulder to shoulder with them in every good word and work. He surely would oppose nothing of this kind "lest haply he be found even to fight against God." No indeed, this cannot be Rev. William A. Cook; it is "Billy Cook," the lawyer.

Not Stopped Yet. has often preached here in Washington, and that

Not Stopped Yet. SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 21.
To the Editor of the National Republican: Six: In spite of your noble efforts to suppress gambling, it is not altogether stopped. In the large house at the corner of the alley on F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, rooms are rented for gambling purposes, under the name of a club, and those rooms are open to-night and games are being played there. M.

Dr. Rankin Preaches Upon Gambling. At the Congregational church, yesterday morning, Dr. Rankin took up the question of gambling in connection with his discourse upon "The Rights of Property: How they are acquired and low they are lost." His text was from I Corinthians, vi:10: "Nor thieves nor the covetous shall inherit the kingdom of God." The speaker gave a definition of the terms used, and said a thief was only a covetous man in motion, in action, doing what he wants to do. Property is what a man owns rightfully, having fpaid for it in work in bargains, the taking advantage of poverty and distress; the question of liquor-selling, and then to the principle of gambling, as countenanced in raffes at church rairs and the like, which were to be condemned. He closed his discourse by stat-ing that all this is amateur gambling. It is not be condemned. He closed his discourse by stating that all this is amateur gambling. It is not done professionally or habitua'ly. But let a juvenile devote himself to the business; let the ladies of a religious society, and they convert themselves into keepers of gambling-houses; they do for a livelihood what now they only incidentally encourage, to make a little money for themselves or to encourage benevolence. And I have approached this subject in this manner to show why it is that common law and statute law are arrayed against professional gaming.

The right of property is given to men by God. This right is recognized by common and statute law. And a man has no more right to trifie with property, to set \$10 up as a stake to play for, whether the game played be a game of skill or a game of chance, or whether it be both, than he has to trifie with his life or his beaith. The sin differs in degrees but it is the same in kind. A man has no right to wager a certain sum of money that he can walk a tight rope across Niagara, or make such time in a foot race, for in both cases he trifies with his life and his money. And who sits down at the gaming table and backs his knowledge of the game, or his judgment of the chances, or his expertness in cheating with a certain sum of money; when he buys a lottery ticket he is only doing with professional gamblers what at church fairs, at foot and horse and boat races is so often done with unprofessionals.

Jesus says: "Neither shall thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black." In all gambling there is profanity.

GAMBLING IS AN OATH IN MONEY.

It is a light and reckless appeal to God as to the issues of the question in hand. Two men sit down and play for \$100, one half of which each of them has staked on the game. It is a game of chance, as they call it. But there is no such thing as chance. What they actually do is this—they actually appeal to the being who has said: "Thou shalt not covet, thou shalt not steal." They, both of them, confessedly to themselves, thieves and covetors, actually appeal to God to determine which of them shall take away the other man's \$40. But is it not their money? No; it is not their money to trest in that way. Before God, who gave it to them, whose stewards they are, it is their money to provide for their own.

It is their money to expend for an equivalent, not to risk against chance and skill, or speed or muscle, none of which is an equivalent. They stake that which, if honestly carned, has attested their manghood, their virtue, their industry, their integrity; they stake that which will feed and clothe their children, will sapply the wants of the poor, will circulate the word of God, build churches and asylums. They stake that which is God's loen to them as stewards, and for which he will hold them to a strict account at his bar.

In all gambling there is a violation of the precept. "All things whatsoever ye would that menshould do unto you, even so do ye unto them." When two men stake their money on games of chance or skill, races, on nominations or elections, they deliberately propose to do as they would not like to be done by—to take away without an equivalent, to feed and clothe themselves unon the carnings of other men. It makes no difference that they both understand this, that it is as fair for one as the other. It only makes the sin a double one.

In all gambling there is encouragement to idleness, luxury and vice. Ten dollars in money represent so many days' productive labor, whether physical or mental, whether of the hand or of the head. If by betting on a Presi lential election, or the trotting of a horse, o

learned a way of getting money without produc-ing anything. He has encouraged himself in idleness in luxury and in vice; for idleness, lux-ury and vice must be paid for; and seldom does man get money foolishly without spending it the his students passing by asked him, "How can you stand that?" "Well," said he, "after so much thunder I expected a shower." He spoke

man get money foolishly without spending it the same way.

In all gambling, again, there is a violation of the lette, withe spirit of human laws. What a comment laws the American people that daily quotation.

In the bets of different partisans upon the result of the recent election carried on in the commercis metropolis of the country; in a Commonwealth presided over by one of the candidates for "residential honors." Do Americans have no residential honors. Do Americans have no residential honors. The commonwealth of the continuous powers of States and other execution. Do overnors of States and other executive office a connive at the violation of laws which the are chosen by the people to see enforced? On have we become a nation of gamblers? And is it less with us what great administrative policy shall control the nation than whether resides gamblers shall win or less their stakes?

whether it kiess gamblers shall win or lose their stakes?

Laws ag inst gambling are healthful. They need to be increed in high places as well as low places: in t jub-houses as well as in eigar stores; against so alled statesmen as well as against blacklegs. And if the people of this city will rise up in t eir majesty and speak their mind; if they will set their faces as a flint against all gambling; blatever the kind or degree, many a young man will be saved from idleness and shame, and many a mother in her distant home will bless Ged for the change.

Rev. J. H. McKenney on Gambling. Yester(ay morning Rev. J. H. McKenney, of the Mount Zion M. E, church, corner of R and Fifteenth streets, in the course of his sermon, from Isalah 56th chapter and 19th verse, referred Fifteenth streets, in the course of his sermon, from Issiah 36th chapter and 19th verse, referred to gainbling and the efforts made to check it in this city, as follows: Then we have the gambling hells, where fortunes are test and made in an hour, where the hard earnings for which the poor man strives for a whole week are brought by him because of his deprawed nature, and where these hard earnings take wings upon the turn of a card. He is inveigled here with the hope of adding to or perhaps doubling that which he has carned. Instead of going to his wife and children with the results of his week's toil he zoes to the gambling hell first, and afterwards is compelled to listen to the cry of his famishing children for bread when he has no bread to give them.

A desperate effort is being mane in this city to break up these places, but I tell you they will have to strike deeper than they have ever yet done if they would cradicate the evil.

We have laws in this city—and I would to God that they were executed—against the very evils that steps are now being taken against. We have the most rigid laws, but what do they amount to The very men that made the laws are the first to break them. Congressmen, Senators and members of the Executive Cabinet—to go no higher—visit these dens of injuity night after night to pander to their depraved tastes. They are among the very supporters of the evil that it is now sought to abolish through law. What can be the result? It now turns out, after an examination, that the

Gear friends. I say again, that the legal process of abolishing these things will not answer.

But even if the law is to be executed, our purpose cannot be accomplished. Supposing you imprison these men? When their terms of confinement have expired, and the excitement has died away, they will again engage in their evil practices. The law itself cannot be prescribed as a cure. Legal process cannot reach the case at all. We must go to the very bottom. The plan of reform that is contemplated in the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is the only plan that is effectual. Just in proportion as the Gospel plan is proclaimed and carried out, just in that proportion may we hope for permanent success, permanent reformation, permanent closing of these dens of iniquity. I do not advocate abolishment of law. I would that we might even enact more stringent laws, and that after enactment we see to it that the officers of the law watch carefully their execution. If they fail in this, I would that they might be removed, either by the chief of the department of legal gentlemen, or the humblest member of the board, and that the public would see that it was done.

But the cure. What is it? It is to be accomplished not by bombarding Congressmen and Senators, by seeking to secure the enactment of a localoption law or a law closing up these wicked places. It is to be due by seeking to change the hearts of these sinners by putting God's law not into their hands, but into their hearts, so that they may say: "The things that I once loved I now hate, and the things that I once hated I now love." If we are to convert these men permanently they have got to be converted by the grace of the living God. No other reformation will avail.

OFFICIALS OF THE LAW,

PUBLIC AFFAIRS. Capitol Notes. BANNING'S SEAT IN CONGRESS TO BE CONTESTED.

mr. Harnes, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at New Orleans, reached this city yesterday in charge of the Deputy Sergeant-atarms, and was assigned to quarters at Willard's Hotel. He will probably be brought before the House to-day, when he will make the plea that the dispatches in question are not in his charge, but in the custody of his superior officers, if in existence. It is believed that the dispatches have been destroyed under an order of the company existing prior to the issuing of the subpoena duces the cum of the committee.

Interior Department.

CHRONOMETER LOCK PATENT. The Commissioner of Patents has rendered a decision in the case of Haines vs. Stockwell involving priority of invention of the chronometer lock used in connection with burglar-proof bank saies and owned by the Yale Lock Company, of

Recent developments in the Patent Office, through which, however, neither the Government nor the public have been actual losers, have been of a character not to reflect credit upon the office, and have resulted in the removal of R. H. Whittlesey, of the chief clerk's office; A. A. Yeatman, assistant to the chief clerk's office; A. A. Yeatman, assistant to the chief of the draughtsmans' division, and Wm. L. Ives, one of the second assistant examiners. It appears that Messrs Whittlesey and Ives had the names of persons whom their wives represented, and Yeatman the name of a particular friend placed on the roll, and these ladies receipted for the money paid for work done by the employees named, or by personsemployed by them to do the work, and paid by them at much lower rates than the office prices by which they were enabled to pocket the difference. These discoveries were made through a change in the mode of payment. Heretofore the Patent Office, but owing to irregularities of a kindred character having been discovered on his part the duty of paying the December roll was transferred to the disbursing officer of the Interior Department, when the practices above described were brought to light.

The whole matter is to be thoroughly investigated, and other removals may follow. It is reported that Dr. Pock, the chief clerk of the Patent Office, will soon retire, not, however, in consequence of the above irregularities, and that he is to be succeeded by Mr. R. G. Blaine, a brother of the Senator, who has been for some years employed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and who was somewhat summarily removed by Mr. Gorham soon after Mr. Blaine s election to the Senate.

Mr. Duell, the late Commissioner, bid adieu to to the employees of the office on Saturday, leaving the office temporarily in charge of the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Doolittle.

The number of aspirants for the position is large, and includes all the members of the sappeal board, several of the principal examiners, and along list of patent Squa PATENT OFFICE IRREGULARITIES.

Treasury Department. THE DAMAGE TO THE THEASURY WALLS.

Supervising Architect James G. Hill, of the Treasury, expresses in unmistakeable terms his conviction that the presence of the machinery of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury building is gradually but surely damaging the walls of that structure. The constant vibration produced by the extensive gearing and various machines driven thereby are of serious detriment to the structure, besides the annoyance, the clatter of a great many stamping, cutting, numbering and other machines produces to the interference of the clerical duties of the employees of the Department who occupy the rooms below. The architect thinks the most economical thing for the Government to do under the circumstances is to make an appropriation for the erection of a building on the White Lot suitable for the use of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and at the same time sufficiently capacious to serve as a repository for the files of the Treasury, War, Navy and State Departments, all of which have become so voluminous as to encroach seriourly upon the space required for the clerks engaged upon the regular routine duties of these Departments. Such a building coald be constructed for about three hundred thousand dollars.

MURDER PEACEABLE WHITES FOR NO PROVOCA-TION WHATEVER. CHEVENNE, W. T., Dec. 39.—A courier who has arrived at Fort Laramie from Red Cloud agency reports that two couriers, a mail-carrier and a woodchopper left Sage Creek early on Christmas morning. Two hours before sundown they were struck by a party of thirty friendly Indians, within sixteen miles of Red Cloud, who killed the two couriers, named Dillon and Reddy, and mortally wounded Tate, the mail-carrier, who had two sacks of matter with him. The woodchopper was also severely wounded.

POTUTE OF THE OPT ANT -- A LONG DUAWN STORY FOR

THE BRIDGE OF DEATH! ONE HUNDRED LIVES SACRIFICED.

The Valley Near Ashtabula Silent in Sorrow t Horrible Scene—Bodies Entirely ned by the Flames of the Burning Consumed by the Flames of the Bland Wreck—Others Burnt Beyond Recognition—Mothers See Their Babes Perish Without Power to Aid Them—A Woeful Story to be Told on This, the First Day of the New Year. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 330 .- The following, from a special dispatch to the Cleveland Leader, is the very latest from the wreck at Ashtabula: The ghastlier sight than was revealed with the iom-ing of this morning. On either side of the aver frowned the dark and bare arches from which the

covered the hundred men, women and children who had suddenly been called to death. The three charred bodies lay where they had been placed in the hurry and confusion of the night. Piles of iron lay on the thick ice or imbedded in the shallow waters of the stream. The fires smoldered in great heaps where many of the helpless victims had been all consumed, while men went about in wild excitement seeting some trace of a lost one among the wounded or dead. The last of the saved and wounded haring been already sent, the sad task remains of discovering who may be among the dead. The list thetrank will be the most difficult of all until the continued absence of a friend here or there will allow of but one explanation, that he was among those who took this fatal leap. All the witnesses so far agree as to the main facts of the accident. It was about 8 o'clock; the main was moving at a moderate rate of speed; the Ashtabula station being just this side of the ravine; suddenly and without warning the trainplunged into the abyse, the forward locomotive again getting across in safety. Almost instantly he lamps and stoves set fire to the cars, and mny who doubtless were only stunned and wip might otherwise have been saved, fell. men went about in wild excitement seeking jome

otherwise have been saved, fell VICTIMS TO THE FURY OF THE FLACES.

On the arrival of the Cleveland train the surgeons of the road organized a corps of esistants and make a tour of various hotels where the wounded were attended to, such help being given as was possible. The people of Ashtaula leat willing hands, and all that human skilhould do to save life or ease pain was done.

The train which came from Cleveland for this purpose was immediately backed into position, and long before daylight the person least wounded were being prepared for transportation to Cleveland, to be sent to hospitals of to their homes.

to Cleveland, to be sent to hospitals of to their homes.

The scene among the wounded was smost as suggestive of horror as the wreck in the valley. The two hotels nearest the station contained a majority of the wounded. They were leatured about on temporary beds on the floos of the dining-rooms, parlors, and offices. In one place a man with a broken leg would be under he hands of a surgeon, who rapidly and skillfully performed his work; another man, cowded with bruises and spotted with plaster, boked as though he han been snowed upon, except where the dark lines of blood across the faceor limbs told a different story. In another corm'r a poor woman meaned from the pain she could not conceal, while over all there brooded

THE HUSH OF AWE,

THE HUSH OF AWE,
which always accompanies calamitie of this
character. Towards morning the cold nereased
and the wind blew a fearful gale, which with the
snow, that had dritted waist-deep at pohis along
the line of road, made the work extreely difficult. At 6 o'clock the beds in the sleeping car of
the special train were made up, and seh of the
wounded as could be moved were transferred to
the car. From Mr. Charles Collins; chiefengineer of the road, it is ascertained that the
bridge was a Howe truss, built entirely of fron,
and was about eleven years old. It was sixtynine feet whove the water, and had a reh 150
feet long in the clear, the whole length of the
bridge being lay fort. It has been tested with aix
locomotive, and at the sime of the disafer it was
considered in perfect condition. Mr. Collins
gives no opinion as to the cause of the accident,
expressing himself as being utterlyunable to
de so. THE HUSH OF AWE,

Cincinn ti, Dec. 30.—The Commercial's special from Cioveland says thirty-four polices had been taker out at 8 o'clock this evening. None are in a condition to be identified. The killed cannot number less than 163, and may reach 120, as only 54 out of 176 or 174 passengers have been found. ASHTANPLA, Dec. 31.—During the entire day over one hundred men have continued the labor of clearing away the debris of the wreked train and bridge in the Ashtabula river. Only two more bodies as which unrecognizate barned pieces of flesh have been recovered. The belief is gaining ground that many of the passengers were totally or almost wholly consumed. Intense avolument prevails and scores of persons have

were totally or almost wonly consume. Include excitement prevails, and scores of persons have arrived here from the East and West in search of information regarding missing fsends, but little retisfaction can be given them. Telegrams are also being constantly received asking for news of absent ones.

The boxes in the freight house containing the

are also being constantly received asking for news of absent ones.

The boxes in the freight house containing the bodies were numbered to-day, and white paper labels placed on those that, have been identified. There are thirty-six bodies or masses of charred and blackened flesh in the building. Of these the following are supposed to be identified. Mrs. E. Cook, Wellington; Maggie L. Lewis, St. Lonis, Mo.; Lucy C. Thomas. Buffilo; Mrs. G. E. Palmer, Binghanton, N. Y.; Isac Meyer, Cleveland; Birdie Meyer, Cleveland; E. D. Walte, Buffalo; Clarence Gage, Charlestot, Ill.; M. P. Coggswell, Chicago: L. W. Hart, Akron, Ohio; Rev. Dr. A. H. Washburn, Cleveland; L. J. Barnard, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Buffalo; Miss Minnie Mixer, Buffalo; Nrs. George, matron of Huron-street Hospital, Cleveland; Mattie George, Cleveland; George A. Pennington, express messenger, Buffalo; John Piekering, Chicago: Williams Clems, Belleville, Ohio, Justice E. W. Fichards was empowered to summons a coroner's jury, andgibe following citizens of Ashtabula were selected; H. L. Murrow, G. W. Dickerson, H. H. Perry, Dwight Faulkener, E. G. Pierce, F. A. Pettibone.

Before hearing evidence, after riewing the scene of the disaster and the corpses, the coroner authorized the friends of the deceased to remove identified bodies to their homes. The ury then expressed their intention to institute a careful investigation of the cause of the accident.

A. L. Stone, brakeman in the rear car, who miraculously escaped unburt, was the first witness examined. He thought one hundred and sixty persons were on the train at the time of the accident. The train was going at the rate of 12 miles per hour, a little faster than ordinary when approaching a bridge, owing to the snow. After the accident he ran to the depot, to present another train that he believed was following from coming ahead. The cars were heated by Baker's heaters and stoves.

Conductor B. Henn said the train consisted of a locomotive, smoker, three ordinary car, drawing-room car, three sleep

The Other Railroad Accident. LUCKY ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS—NO SERIOUS DANAGE.

RUTLAND, VT., Dec. 30.—The accident to the Montreal express train near Pittsford, Vt., last night, caused by the train breaking through a

night, caused by the train breaking tartoga a bridge, was a very lucky one. There were about forty passengers on the train, and none were se-riously injured. The accident was caused by the train running off the track and striking the bridge, precipitating the structure and the cars to the ice below, resulting in a mass of ruins. XCITEMENT OVER THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTI-OF THE LEGISLATURE TO-DAY, WHICH IS AT-TRACTING EVERYBODY'S ATTENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Owing to the unusually cold weather the various investigating committees were late in getting to work, and up to noon but little had been accomplished by either. The Senate committee is engaged in

hearing Republican testimony in regard to bull-dozing in Ouachita, and the Senate sub-com-mittee in relation to East Baton Rouge. The in-

terest in the investigations has abated considera-bly, owing to a surfeit of contradictory testimony, and the approaching struggle of the parties for the control of the State government. gard to the meeting of the Legislature, Monday, no one apprehends any collision from the outlook tc-night. Governor Kellogg is master of the situaadmit those named on the list furnished by the Returning Board and none others until the Leg-Returning board and none others that it is legisislature is organized. There are rumors to hight
that ex-Governor Warmouth is trying to form a
coalition with the Democrats to have himself
elected speaker over Hahn, Governor Kellogg's
candidate. Warmouth's movements in the matter are subject of much speculation on both sides.
Those members of the Legislature declared elected by the Democratic Conservative Committee
have been commissioned by Governor McEnery.
Their commission bears the seal of the State
which was captured by the Democrats in the
memorable contest of 1872.
NEW ORLEANS, 19ec. 31.—There is little excitement here to night in regard to to-morrow. A
heavy rain-storm keeps people within doors. The
United States troops are all ordered to remain in
barracks to-morrow and the officers to be at their
posts, but no one apprehends that any occasion
will arise to call them out. There is good reason
to believe that the House Committee will not
comclude its labors before the Senate Committee
has insiehed its work, and members of the latter
can give no idea when that will be, owing to the
accumulation of evidence in regard to terrorizing
and intimidation.

The Republican caucus, it is understood, nomiaccumulation of evidence in regard to terrorizing and intimidation.

The Republican caucus, it is understood, nomi-nated ex-Governor Hahn for Speaker. It is un-derstood that only members returned by the board will be admitted in the State house to-mor-

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

March of Improvement. Inspector Thomas Plowman issued the following building permits during the month of December: A zustus Davis, two two-story brick dwellings, east side of Eighth, between P and Q streets northwest; \$3,500. William Bryant, construct a porch with bath-room to house, east side of Ninth, between K and L streets northwest; \$200. John A. Hayward, a two-story, and basement brick dwelling, west side of Sixteenth, between T and U streets nortwest; [\$2,003, James A. Donnelly, repair a hotel, south side B, between Second and Third streets northwest; \$1,500. J. G. Cooke, Third streets northwest; \$1,500. J. G. Cooke, erect an icc-house, north side of N, between North Capitol and First streets; \$175. M. G. Schulze, a brick store, south side H, between North Capitol and First streets northwest; \$400. A. P. Fardon, remove a frame building, north side Massachusetts averue; \$400. Sweeny Ber, repair a frame stable, west side Seventh, between L and M streets northwest; \$25. W. H. Garges & Bro., erect a two-story brick livery stable, north side Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets southeast; \$2,500. John A. Roth, remodel frame dwelling, west side Third screet, between D and E streets northeast; \$400. Loring Chappel, erect a two-story frame school-huse, west side Eighth, between H and I streets northeast; \$2,500. Christ. Ruppert, remodel brick dwelling, west side Thirteenth, between C and D streets southwest; \$550. A. G. Ryan, erect a two-story brick shop, west side Sixth, between East. Capitol and A streets northeast; \$300. G. Jueneman, erect vaults and loc-house, north side E, between Fifth and Sixth streets northeast; \$1,000. Nicholas Acker, erect a brick restaurant, east side First, between E and F streets northwest; \$1,000. Geo. J. Johnson, construct area, north side Pennsylvania avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second street northwest; \$10. James Robbins, erect ten two-story brick dwellings, north side S, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets northwest; \$400. A. M. Plumley, erect a two-story frame dwelling, south side N, between Sixteenth and Seventhewest; \$400. A. M. Plumley, erect a two-story frame dwelling, south side S, between Seventh and Elghth streets northwest; \$300. erect an ice-house, north side of N, between North

Real Estate Sales.

B. H. Warner, real estate broker and auctioneer, sold at auction to E. A. Mefintire, trustee, part of lot 21, square 77, improved by a twastary trame building, fronting 18 fect on I street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-first and Twenty-first and Twenty-first and Twenty-first and Four-inda. In the south side of E street, between Third and Four-and. In the street southwest, fronting 15 feet by a depth of 79½ feet, to Samuel Middleton, at \$250 each.

Three lots on the west side of Third street, between E and F streets southwest, each fronting 15 feet by a depth of 69 feet, to Jeremiah Quinn, at 11½ cents per square foot.

A small two-story brick store on the nothwest corner of Third and F streets southwest, to Thos. I. Middleton, at \$2,000.

A two-story frame on Third, between E and F streets scuthwest, to the same purchaser, at \$1,230.

Tor J. T Prather, trustee, a two-story brick house in an alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth and S and T streets northwest, to Theo. F. Gatchel, at \$400.

For Martin M. Rohrer, trustee, part of lot 2, square south of square 1032, on C street, between Kentucky avenue and Fourteenth street south-east, to George J. Bond, at \$255, subject to special improvements.

For Robt, Cohen, ir., and Andrew B. Duvali,

improvements.

For Robt. Cohen, jr., and Andrew B. Duvall, trustees, part of lot 7, square 401, on the east side of Ninth street, between L and M streets northwest, improved by a two-story frame dwelling, to Mrs. M. E Cohen, at \$2,700.

Egress from Places of Amusement. Mr. Thomas Plowman, Inspector of Buildings, has submitted a report to Chief Engineer Hoxio upon the capacity of egress from the National Theatre, the Opera House, Theatre Comique, Ma-sonic Temple and Lincoln Hall, recommending sundry alterations and improvements to secure stfety in case of panie] by fire or otherwise. In relation to the National Theatre, he recommends
the construction of a fire-proof partition above
the proseenium arch extending to the roof, in order to confine the flames, it case of fire-originating
upon the stage, until the andlence have time to
retire; also the placing of a hand-rail of iron on
each side of the stairway leading from the vestibuls to the dress circle and gallery. The aiterations suggested to the Opera House are, a similar
partition over the stage and the reconstruction of
the outside stairways, to be done in accordance
with plans to be suggested by the jinspector and
under his direction. As to Lincoln Hall, an additional stairway is recommended to be built on the
east side leading to an area, the crit of which is
on D street. An extra stairway is also recommended to be built in Masonic Temple to facilitate egress there.

The police made only twenty-nine arrests uring Saturday and Saturday night. Solid ice, from twelve to fifteen inches East Washington is becoming a favorite re-sort for tramps. Forty-one of this gentry wer-accommodated in the Navy Yard station Satur

Women in the Constitution.—Sixteenth Women in the Constitution.—Sixteenth Amendment Convention at Lincoin Hall, January 16 and 17. Eminent men and women wilt speak, day and evening.

A nunaway horse, driven by Mr. C. T. Beam, on Ninth street, between L and M, yesterday at noon, overturned the buggy near 1 street and threw out the passengers. No one hurt.

Mr. I Pathbone of the Guyrick Club. Mr. J. H. Rathbone, of the Garrick Club, was presented on Saturday with an elaborate and handsomely finished diamond billiard cue, by Taylor & Co., of Baltimore.

Marriage licenses were issued last Saturday o Louis X. La Cross and Rosa A. Clifford; Adrian 4. Kloczewski and Charlotte Korn; Frederick V. Tuerk, jr., of Phindelphia, and Jessie C. lurns. A very creditable dramatic entertainment

for the benefit of Augustus Bogan, took place at Brightwood on Friday night. The affair was gotten up by Mr. W. N. Price, and proved very Mr. Frank Finley, proprietor of the Chesa-Last night, about half-past 9, two men got into a quarrel which ended in a fight, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street. One of them, W. G. Harris, was severely injured. Upon the appearance of the police they left in a hurry.

During the month of December Sanitary Officer Connel sent seven patients to the Freed-man's hospital, fifty to the Washington Asylum, seventeen to Frowlence Hospital and three to the Insane Asylum. Twenty-three were females and fifty-four males. The officer furnished also transportation to eight destitute persons. Saturday afternoon a boy named Henry Leonard was seriously injured about the head by Leonard was seriously injured about the head by falling on the fee at the corner of Thirteenth and K streets. He was picked up by Officer Matting y and carried into a neighboring house, where Dr. Fenwick attended him. Afterwards he was taken to his home, at the corner of Thirteenth and L was the corner of Thirteenth and L was the corner of the corner

Fenwick attended him. Afterwards he was taken to his home, at the corner of Thirteenth and L streets.

A colored girl named Florence Hart, in the amploy of Mr. R. S. Lawrence, 54 Defrees street, was severely burned Saturday morning about the head and feet. Her clothes caught fire from a stove, and she rushed upstairs to an upper room, where the flames were extinguished by Mrs. Lawrence, but not until the girl was seriously burned. Dr. Calvert attended her.

About 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Wm. Wright discovered the tailor store of John Scheck, corner of Seventh and F streets northwest, on fire. He broke open the door, and, with the aid of some citizens, extinguished the flames. Mr. Scheck states that he was in the store at the time the fire broke out, and went out in search of a policeman, locking the door behind him. The loss was about \$20. The store is insured for \$500.

Capitol Lodge, No. 131, K. S. B., has elected the following: President, A. Fisher; vice president, R. Sanger; recording secretary, H. King, sr.; north guard, W. Banemberg; chapiain, L. Abraham; treasurer, H. King, sr.; north guard, W. Rice; south guard, W. Danemberg; chapiain, L. Abraham; conductor, M. Minster; inside guardian, Dr. M. Brookhelmer; outside guardian, Dr. M. Brookhelmer; outside guardian, A. Haas; trustees, L. Abraham, L. Rosenberg and L. Heilbrun; representatives to Grand Lodge, J. Louis, M. Cohen and Jacob Hirsh.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Gov. Grover passed through Omaha yesterday a'ternoon en route to Washington. Max Erlinger, the Baltimore forger, started East yesterday in charge of a detective. Peter Zevenbro, fireman of the engine which went down at Ashtabula, died yesterday. Mayor Cobb made his valedictory address on Saturday, in which he stated that the net debt of the city had decreased in three years \$590,27.21. An Eric, Pennsylvania, dispatch reports a great snow storm there on Friday. The Philadelphia and Eric railway was badly blocked. All business was suspended.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that A. T. Wheeler and John Jolins, who have been subpensed by the Congressional committee to testify in the Watts-Cronin case, left for Washington vesterday.

fy in the Watts-Cronin case, left for washing to yesterday.

David Dudley Field was nominated Saturday night by the Tammany Democratic Convention to fill the vacancy in the Seventh Congressional district, made vacant by the election of Smith Ely, ir., to the Mayorality of New York city.

The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has adopted a resolution thanking the officers and employees of the company for the faithful manner in which their respective duties have been performed during the past year.

spective duties have been performed during the past year.

There have been several snow-slides in the Little Cottonwood Canon within the past few days, carrying away several hundred feet of snow-sheds over the railroad. Yesterday a snow-slide occurred above Alta which burled, in their cabin, two Frenchmen.

A Louisville dispatch says the Kentucky State Central and Executive Democratic committees had a joint conference there yesterday, and adopted resolutions for a conventions of the Democratic party at Louisville, January 18, for the purposes of taking course upon the present state of public affairs.

At the two mile and repeat race on Saturday at

state of public anairs.

At the two mile and repeat race on Saturday at
the Bay District park for a purse of \$2,900 the
track was too soft for fast time, but the weather was fine. Amanda won easily in two s heats. Time, 3:39, 3:3-34, 3:41 and 3:4134-took second money, Overland third and